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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
9 Thursday,	7 8	4 52	*For January,* 1840.
10 Friday,	7 8	4 52	D. H. M.
11 Saturday,	7 7	4 53	New 4 3 59 even.
12 Sunday,	7 7	4 53	First 12 2 36 morn.
13 Monday,	7 6	4 54	Full 18 7 12 even.
14 Tuesday,	7 6	4 54	Last 26 8 13 morn.
15 Wednesday	7 5	4 55	

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

I regret that I cannot on this occasion congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country; and serious embarrassments yet derange the trade of many of our cities. But, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our warmest gratitude. Especially have we reason to rejoice in the exuberant harvests which have lavishly recompensed well directed industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vainly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view without peculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependance upon others for the bread they eat, and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for no where with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth.

With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continued proof of the wisdom of the pacific, just, and forbearing policy adopted by the first Administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another department of the Government.

For the settlement of our Northeastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard to the delicate state of this question, and a proper respect for the natural impatience of the State of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forever at rest. I feel confident that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previously to the conclusion of conventional arrangements concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our conterminous dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or State. The disputed points should be settled, and the line designated, before the Territorial Government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect that object.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the sources of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquility is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our more inexperienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind. This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations; and it was natural, therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their immediate neighbors. But it does not belong to their character, as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. If, zealous to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well known wishes of their own Government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities, of the Provinces.—The chief officers in Canada fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well-grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the third of March, 1837.

I lay before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the kings of Sardinia and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress.—The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign, by aiding the development of the resources of his country, and stimulating the enterprise of his people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse, all apprehension of embarrassment. The king of the Netherlands has also, in further illustration, of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made compensation for an American vessel captured in 1800, by a French privateer, and carried into Curacoa, where the proceeds were appropriated to the use of the colony, then, and for a short time after, under the dominion of Holland.

The death of the late Sultan has produced no alteration in our relations with Turkey. Our newly appointed Minister Resident has reached Constantinople, and I have received assurances from the present Ruler, that the obligations of our treaty, and those of friendship, will be fulfilled by himself in the same spirit that actuated his illustrious father.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that no convention for the settlement of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico has yet been ratified by the Government of that country. The first convention formed for that purpose was not presented by the President of Mexico for the approbation of its Congress, from a belief that the king of Prussia, the arbitrator in case of disagreement in the joint commission to be appointed by the United States and Mexico, would not consent to take upon himself that friendly office. Although not entirely satisfied with the course pursued by Mexico, I felt no hesitation in receiving in the most conciliatory spirit the explanation offered, and also cheerfully consented to a new convention, in order to arrange the payments proposed to be made to our citizens, in a manner which, while equally just to them, was deemed less onerous and inconvenient to the Mexican Government. Relying confidently upon the intentions of that Government, Mr. Ellis was directed to repair to Mexico and diplomatic intercourse has been resumed between the two countries. The new convention has, he informs us, been recently submitted by the President of that Republic to its Congress, under circumstances which promise a speedy ratification; a result which I cannot allow myself to doubt.

Instructions have been given to the Commissioner of the United States under our Convention with Texas, for the demarcation of the line which separates us from that Republic. The commissioners of both Governments met in New Orleans in August last. The joint commission was organized, and adjourned to convene at the same place on the twelfth of October. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shown its desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, by a prompt reparation for injuries complained of in the cases of two vessels of the United States.

With Central America a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its former treaty with the United States. This was not ratified before the departure of our late Chargé d'Affaires from that country, and the copy of it brought by him was not received before the adjournment of the Senate at the last session. In the mean while, the period limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired, I deemed it expedient, in consequence of the death of the Chargé d'Affaires, to send a special agent to Central America, to close the affairs of our mission there, and to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Colombia, for adjusting the claims against that Government, has, by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision was made for those claims of citizens of the United States which arose from captures by Colombian privateers, and were adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals. This decision will compel the United States to apply to the several Governments formerly united for redress. With all these—New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador—a perfectly good understanding exists. Our treaty with Venezuela is faithfully carried into execution, and that country, in the enjoyment of tranquillity, is gradually advancing in prosperity under the guidance of its present distinguished President, General Paez. With Ecuador, a liberal commercial convention has lately been concluded, which will be transmitted to the Senate at an early day.

With the great American Empire of Brazil our relations continue unchanged, as does our friendly intercourse with the other Governments of South America—the Argentine Republic and the Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru and Bolivia. The dissolution of the Peru Bolivian Confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new Governments which have arisen out of that Confederation to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be soon understood, and it is presumed that no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which it contracted with the United States.

The financial operations of the Government during the present year have, I am happy to say, been very successful. The difficulties under which the Treasury Department has labored from known defects in the existing laws relative to the safe keeping of the public moneys, aggravated by the suspension of specie payments by several of the banks holding public deposites, or indebted to public officers for notes received in payment of public dues, have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been punctually met, and the faith of the Government in all its pecuniary concerns has been scrupulously maintained.

The nineteen millions of Treasury notes authorized by the act of Congress of 1837, and the modifications thereof, with a view to the indulgence of merchants on their duty bonds, and of the deposite banks in the payment of public moneys held by them, have been so punctually redeemed as to leave less than the original ten millions outstanding at any one time, and the whole amount unredeemed now falls short of three millions. Of these the chief portion is not due till next year, and the whole would have been already extinguished could the Treasury have realized the payments due to it from the banks. If those due from them during the next year shall be punctually made, and if Congress shall keep the appropriations within the estimates, there is every reason to believe that all the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses defrayed, without imposing on the people any additional burden, either of loans or increased taxes.

To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds, is a duty, second only in importance to the preservation of our national character, and the protection of our citizens in their civil and political rights. The creation, in time of peace, of a debt likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent. The rapidity with which many of the States are apparently approaching to this condition admonishes us of our own duties, in a manner too impressive to be disregarded. One, not the least important, is to keep the Federal Government always in a condition to discharge, with ease and vigor, its highest functions, should their exercise be required by any sudden conjuncture of public affairs—a condition to which we are always exposed, and which may occur when it is least expected. To this end, it is indispensable that its finances should be untrammelled, and its resources, as far as practicable, unincumbered. No circumstance could present greater obstacles to the accomplishment of these vitally important objects, than the creation of an onerous national debt. Our own experience, and also that of other nations, have demonstrated the unavoidable and fearful rapidity with which a public debt is increased, when the Government has once surrendered itself to the ruinous practice of supplying its supposed necessities by new loans. The struggle, therefore, on our part, to be successful, must be made at the threshold. To make our efforts effective, severe economy is necessary. This is the surest provision for the national welfare; and it is, at the same time, the best preservative of the principles on which our institutions rest. Simplicity and economy in the affairs of State have never failed to chasten and invigorate republican principles, while these have been as surely subverted by national prodigality, under whatever specious pretexts it may have been introduced or fostered.

These considerations cannot be lost upon a people who have never been inattentive to the effect of their policy upon the institutions they have created for themselves; but at the present moment their force is augmented by the necessity which a decreasing revenue must impose. The check lately given to importations of articles subject to duties, the derangements in the operations of internal trade, and, especially, the reduction gradually taking place in our tariff of duties, all tend materially to lessen our receipts; indeed it is probable that the diminution resulting from the last cause alone will not fall short of five millions of dollars in the year 1842, as the final reduction of all duties to twenty per cent. then takes effect. The whole revenue then accruing from the customs and from the sales of public lands, if not more, will undoubtedly be wanted to defray the necessary expenses of the Government under the most prudent administration of its affairs. These are circumstances that impose the necessity of rigid economy and require its prompt and constant exercise. With the Legislature rest the power and duty of so adjusting the public expenditure as to promote this end. By the provisions of the constitution it is only in consequence of appropriations made by law that money can be drawn from the Treasury; no instance has occurred since the establishment of the Government in which the Executive, though a component part of the legislative power, has interposed an objection to an appropriation bill on the sole ground of its extravagance. His duty in this respect has been considered fulfilled by requesting such appropriations only as the public service may be reasonably expected to require. In the present earnest direction of the public mind towards this subject, both the Executive and the Legislature have evidence of the strict responsibility to which they will be held; and while I am conscious of my own anxious efforts to perform, with fidelity, this portion of my public functions, it is a satisfaction to me to be able to count on a cordial co-operation from you.

At the time I entered upon my present duties, our ordinary disbursements—without including those on account of the public debt, the post office, and the trust funds in charge of the Government—had been largely increased by appropriations for the removal of the Indians, for repelling Indian hostilities, and for other less urgent expenses which grew out of an overflowing Treasury. Independent of the redemption of the public debt and trusts, the gross expenditures of seventeen and eighteen millions in 1834 and 1835 had, by these causes, swelled to twenty-nine millions in 1836; and the appropriations for 1837, made previously to the 4th of March, caused the expenditure to rise to the very large amount of thirty-three millions. We were enabled during the year 1838, notwithstanding the continuance of our Indian embarrassments, somewhat to reduce this amount; and that for the present year, 1839, will not in all probability exceed twenty-six millions, or six millions less than it was last year. With a determination so far as depends on me to continue this reduction, I have directed the estimates for 1840 to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public service. They will be found less than the expenditures of 1839 by over five millions of dollars.

The precautionary measures which will be recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect faithfully the public credit under the fluctuations and contingencies to which our receipts and expenditures are exposed, and especially in a commercial crisis like the present, are commended to you early attention.

On a former occasion your attention was invited to various considerations in support of a preemption law in behalf of the settlers on the public lands; and also of a law graduating the prices for such lands as had long been in the market unsold, in consequence of their inferior quality.—The execution of the act which was passed on the first subject has been attended with the happiest consequences, in quieting titles, and securing improvements to the industrious; and it has also, to a very gratifying extent, been exempt from the frauds which were practised under previous preemption laws. It has, at the same time, as was anticipated, contributed liberally during the present year to the receipts of the Treasury.

The passage of a graduation law, with the guards before recommended, would also, I am persuaded, add considerably to the revenue for several years, and prove in other respects just and beneficial.

Your early consideration of the subject is, therefore, once more earnestly requested.

The present condition of the defences of our national seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.

In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring to terminate the Florida war by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these humane intentions should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But, after entering into solemn engagements with the Commanding General, the Indians, without any provocation, recommenced their acts of treachery and murder. The renewal of hostilities in that Territory renders it necessary that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to you by the Secretary of War, in order to enable that department to conduct them to a successful issue.

Having had an opportunity of personally inspecting a portion of the troops during the last summer, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the success of the effort to improve their discipline, by keeping them together in as large bodies as the nature of our service will permit. I recommend, therefore, that commodious and permanent barracks be constructed at the several posts designated by the Secretary of War. Notwithstanding the high state of their discipline and excellent police, the evils resulting to the service from the deficiency of company officers, were very apparent, and I recommend that the staff officers be permanently separated from the line.

The navy has been usefully and honorably employed in protecting the rights and property of our citizens, wherever the condition of affairs seemed to require its presence. With the exception of one instance, where an outrage, accompanied by murder, was committed on a vessel of the United States while engaged in a lawful commerce, nothing is known to have occurred to impede or molest the enterprise of our citizens on that element where it is so signally displayed.—On learning this daring act of piracy, Commodore Reed proceeded immediately to the spot, and receiving no satisfaction, either in the surrender of the murderers or the restoration of the plundered property, inflicted severe and merited chastisement on the barbarians.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Navy respecting the disposition of our ships of war, that it has been deemed necessary to station a competent force on the coast of Africa, to prevent a fraudulent use of our flag by foreigners.

Recent experience has shown that the provisions in our existing laws which relate to the sale and transfer of American vessels, while abroad, are extremely defective. Advantage has been taken of these defects to give to vessels wholly belonging to foreigners, and navigating the ocean, an apparent American ownership. This character has been so well simulated as to afford them comparative security in prosecuting the slave trade, a traffic emphatically denounced in our statutes, regarded with abhorrence by our citizens, and of which the effectual suppression is nowhere more sincerely desired than in the United States. These circumstances make it proper to recommend to your early attention a careful revision of these laws, so that, without impeding the freedom and facilities of our navigation, or impairing an important branch of our industry connected with it, the integrity and honor of our flag may be carefully preserved. Information derived from our Consul at Havana, showing the necessity of this, was communicated to a committee of the Senate near the close of the last session, but too late, as it appeared, to be acted upon. It will be brought to your notice by the proper department, with additional communications from other sources.

The latest accounts from the Exploring Expedition represent it as proceeding successfully in its objects, and promising results no less useful to trade and navigation than to science.

The extent of post roads covered by mail service on the first of July last, was about 133,999 miles, and the rate of annual transportation upon them 34,496,878 miles. The number of post offices on that day was twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty, and on the thirtieth ultimo, thirteen thousand and twenty eight.

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending with the 30th of June last, was four million four hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and thirty eight dollars—exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of two hundred and sixty dollars. The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same period are four million six hundred and twenty four thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars.

The excess of liabilities over the revenue for the last two years has been met out of the surplus which had previously accumulated. The cash on hand on the 30th ultimo, was about $206,701 95, and the current income of the Department varies very little from the rate of current expenditures. Most of the service suspended last year has been restored, and most of the new routes established by the act of 7th July, 1838, have been set in operation at an annual cost of $136,963. Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties of the country, the revenue of the Department appears to be increasing; and unless it shall be seriously checked by the recent suspension of payment by so many of the banks, it will be able not only to maintain the present mail service, but in a short time to extend it. It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of this Department in general perform their public duties.

Some difficulties have arisen in relation to contracts for the transportation of the mails by railroad and steamboat companies. It appears that the maximum of compensation provided by Congress for the transportation of the mails upon railroads is not sufficient to induce some of the companies to convey them at such hours as are required for the accommodation of the Public.—It is one of the most important duties of the General Government to provide and maintain for the use of the People of the States the best practicable mail establishment. To arrive at that end, it is indispensable that the Post Office Department shall be enabled to control the hours at which the mails shall be carried over railroads, as it now does over all other roads. Should serious inconveniences arise from the inadequacy of the compensation now provided by law, or from unreasonable demands by any of the railroad companies, the subject is of such general importance as to require the prompt attention of Congress.

In relation to steamboat lines, the most efficient remedy is obvious, and has been suggested by the Postmaster General. The War and Navy Departments already employ steamboats in their service, and although it is by no means desirable that the Government should undertake the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there can be no reasonable objection to running boats, temporarily, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at extortion, to be discontinued as soon as reasonable contracts can be obtained.

The suggestions of the Postmaster General relative to the inadequacy of the legal allowance to witnesses in cases of prosecutions for mail depredations, merit your serious consideration. The safety of the mails requires that such prosecutions shall be efficient, and justice to the citizen whose time is required to be given to the public, demands not only that his expenses shall be paid, but that he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

The Reports from the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments will accompany this communication, and one from the Treasury Department will be presented to Congress in a few days.

For various details in respect to the matters in charge of these departments, I would refer you to those important documents, satisfied that you will find in them many valuable suggestions, which will be found well deserving the attention of the Legislature.

From a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the trial docket of each of the circuit courts, and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties, a great inequality appears in the amount of labor assigned to each judge. The number of terms to be held in each of the courts composing the ninth circuit, the distances between the places at which they sit, and from thence to the seat of Government, are represented to be such as to render it impossible for the judge of that circuit to perform, in a manner corresponding with the public exigencies, his term and circuit duties. A revision, therefore, of the present arrangement of the circuits seems to be called for and is recommended to your notice.

I think it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by Territorial Legislatures to authorize the issue of bonds by corporate companies on the guarantee of the Territory. Congress passed a law in 1836, providing that no act of a Territorial Legislature incorporating banks should have the force of law until approved by Congress, but acts of a very exceptionable character previously passed by the Legislature of Florida, were suffered to remain in force, by virtue of which bonds may be issued to a very large amount by those institutions, upon the faith of the Territory. A resolution intending to be a joint one passed the Senate at the same session, expressing the sense of Congress that the laws in question ought not to be permitted to remain in force unless amended in many material respects, but it failed in the House of Representatives for want of time, and the desired amendments have not been made. The interests involved are of great importance, and the subject deserves your early and careful attention.

The continued agitation of the question relative to the best mode of keeping and disbursing the public money still injuriously affects the business of the country. The suspension of specie payments in 1837 rendered the use of deposite banks, as prescribed by the act of 1836, a source rather of embarrassment than aid, and of necessity placed the custody of most of the public money afterwards collected in charge of the public officers. The new securities for its safety, which this required, were a principal cause of my convening an extra session of Congress; but, in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses, neither then, nor at any subsequent period, has there been any legislation on the subject. The effort made at the last session to obtain the authority of Congress to punish the use of public money for private purposes as a crime—a measure attended under other Governments with signal advantage—was also unsuccessful, from diversities of opinion in that body, notwithstanding the anxiety doubtless felt by it to afford every practicable security.—The result of this is still to leave the custody of the public money without those safeguards which have been for several years earnestly desired by the Executive; and, as the remedy is only to be found in the action of the Legislature, it imposes on me the duty of again submitting to you the propriety of passing a law providing for the safe-keeping of the public moneys, and especially to ask that its use for private purposes by any officers entrusted with it may be declared to be a felony, punishable with penalties proportioned to the magnitude of the offence.

These circumstances, added to known defects in the existing laws, and unusual derangement in the general operations of trade, have, during the last three years, much increased the difficulties attendant on the collection, keeping, and disbursement of the revenue, and called forth corresponding exertions from those having them in charge. Happily these have been successful beyond expectation. Vast sums have been collected and disbursed by the several Departments with unexpected cheapness and ease; transfers have been readily made to every part of the Union, however distant; and defalcations have been far less than might have been anticipated, from the absence of adequate legal restraints. Since the officers of the Treasury and Post Office Departments were charged with the custody of most of the public moneys received by them, there have been collected sixty-six millions of dollars, and, excluding the case of the late collector at New York, the aggregate amount of losses sustained in the collection cannot, it is believed, exceed sixty thousand dollars. The defalcation of the late collector at that city, of the extent and circumstances of which Congress has been fully informed, ran through all the modes of keeping the public money that have been hitherto in use, and was distinguished by an aggravated disregard of duty, that broke through the restraints of every system, and cannot therefore be usefully referred to as a test of the comparative safety of either. Additional information will also be furnished by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a reply to a call made upon that officer by the House of Representatives at the last session, requiring detailed information on the subject of defaults by public officers or agents under each Administration, from 1789 to 1837. This document will be submitted to you in a few days. The general results, (independent of the Post Office, which is kept separately, and will be stated by itself,) so far as they bear upon this subject, are, that the losses which have been and are likely to be sustained, by any class of agents, have been the greatest by banks, including, as required in the resolution, their depreciated paper received for public dues; that the next largest have been by disbursing officers, and the least by collectors and receivers. If the losses on duty bonds are included, they alone will be threefold those by both collectors and receivers. Our whole experience, therefore, furnishes the strongest evidence that the desired legislation of Congress is alone wanting to insure, in those operations, the highest degree of security and facility. Such, also, appears to have been the experience of other nations. From the results of inquiries made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the practice among them, I am enabled to state, that in twenty two out of twenty-seven foreign Governments, from which undoubted information has been obtained, the public moneys are kept in charge of public officers. This concurrence of opinion in favor of that system is perhaps as great as exists on any question of internal administration.

In the modes of business and official restraints on disbursing officers, no legal change was produced by the suspension of specie payments. The report last referred to will be found to contain, also, much useful information in relation to this subject.

I have heretofore assigned to Congress my reasons for believing that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, as contemplated by the Constitution, is necessary to the safe action of the Federal Government. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, by the banks having the custody of the public money, showed in so alarming a degree our dependence on those institutions for the performance of duties required by law, that I then recommended the entire dissolution of that connexion. This recommendation has been subjected, as I desired it should be, to severe scrutiny and animated discussion; and I allow myself to believe that, notwithstanding the natural diversities of opinion which may be anticipated on all subjects involving such important considerations, it has secured in its favor as general a concurrence of public sentiment as could be expected on one of such magnitude.

Recent events have also continued to develope new objections to such a connexion. Seldom is any bank, under the existing system and practice, able to meet, on demand, all its liabilities for deposites and notes in circulation. It maintains specie payments, and transacts a profitable business, only by the confidence of the public in its solvency; and whenever this is destroyed, the depositors and noteholders—pressed more rapidly than it can make collections from its debtors—force it to stop payment. This loss of confidence with its consequences occurred in 1837, and afforded the apology of the banks for their suspension. The public then acquiesced in the validity of the excuse; and, while the State Legislatures did not exact from them their forfeited charters, Congress, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive, allowed them time to pay over all the public money they held, although compelled to issue Treasury notes to supply the deficiency thus created.

It now appears that there are other motives than a want of public confidence under which the banks seek to justify themselves in a refusal to meet their obligations. Scarcely were the country and Government relieved, in a degree, from the difficulties occasioned by the general suspension of 1837, when a partial one, occurring within thirty months of the former, produced new and serious embarrassments, though it had no palliation in such circumstances as were alleged in justification of that which had previously taken place. There was nothing in the condition of the country to endanger a well managed banking institution; commerce was deranged by no foreign war; every branch of manufacturing industry was crowned with rich rewards; and the more than usual abundance of our harvests, after supplying our domestic wants, had left our granaries and storehouses filled with a surplus for exportation. It is in the midst of this, that an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency is entailed upon the people by a large portion of the banks. They are not driven to it by the exhibition of a loss of public confidence, or of a sudden pressure from their depositors or noteholders, but they excuse themselves by alleging that the current of business, and exchange with foreign countries, which draws the precious metals from their vaults, would require, in order to meet it, a larger curtailment of their loans to a comparatively small portion of the community, than it will be convenient for them to bear, or perhaps safe for the banks to exact. The plea has ceased to be one of necessity. Convenience and policy are now deemed sufficient to warrant these institutions in disregarding their solemn obligations. Such conduct is not merely an injury to individual creditors, but it is a wrong to the whole community, from whose liberality they hold most valuable privileges—whose rights they violate, whose business they derange, and the value of whose property they render unstable and insecure. It must be evident that this new ground for bank suspensions, in reference to which their action is not only disconnected with, but wholly independent of, that of the public, gives a character to their suspensions more alarming than any which they exhibited before, and greatly increases the impropriety of relying on the banks in the transactions of the Government.

A large and highly respectable portion of our banking institutions are, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to state, exempted from all blame on account of this second delinquency. They have, to their great credit, not only continued to meet their engagements, but have even repudiated the grounds of suspension now resorted to. It is only by such a course that the confidence and good will of the community can be preserved, and, in the sequel, the best interests of the institutions themselves promoted.

New dangers to the banks are also daily disclosed from the extension of that system of extravagant credit of which they are the pillars. Formerly our foreign commerce was principally founded on an exchange of commodities, including the precious metals, and leaving in its transactions but little foreign debt. Such is not now the case. Aided by the facilities afforded by the banks, mere credit has become too commonly the basis of trade. Many of the banks themselves, not content with largely stimulating this system among others, have usurped the business, while they impair the stability of the mercantile community; they have become borrowers instead of lenders; they establish their agencies abroad; they deal largely in stocks and merchandise; they encourage the issues of State securities until the foreign market is glutted with them; and, unsatisfied with the legitimate use of their own capital and the exercise of their lawful privileges, they raise, by large loans, additional means for every variety of speculation. The disasters attendant on this deviation from the former course of business in this country, are now shared alike by banks and individuals, to an extent of which there is perhaps no previous example in the annals of our country. So long as a willingness of the foreign lender, and a sufficient export of our productions to meet any necessary partial payments, leave the flow of credit undisturbed, all appears to be prosperous; but as soon as it is checked by any hesitation abroad, or by an inability to make payment there in our productions, the evils of the system are disclosed. The paper currency which might serve for domestic purposes, is useless to pay the debt due in Europe. Gold and silver are therefore drawn, in exchange for their notes, from the banks. To keep up their supply of coin, these institutions are obliged to call upon their own debtors, who pay them principally in their own notes, which are as unavailable to them as they are to the merchants to meet the foreign demand. The calls of the banks, therefore, in such emergencies, of necessity, exceed that demand, and produce a corresponding curtailment of their accommodations and of the currency, at the very moment when the state of trade renders it most inconvenient to be borne. The intensity of this pressure on the community is in proportion to the previous liberality of credit and consequent expansion of the currency; forced sales of property are made at the time when the means of purchasing are most reduced, and the worst calamities to individuals are only at last arrested by an open violation of their obligations by the banks, a refusal to pay specie for their notes, and an imposition upon the community of a fluctuating and depreciated currency.

These consequences are inherent in the present system. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are the results of the irresistible laws of trade or credit. In the recent events, which have so strikingly illustrated the certain effects of these laws, we have seen the bank of the largest capital in the Union, established under a National charter, and lately strengthened, as we were authoritatively informed, by exchanging that for a State charter, with new and unusual privileges—in a condition, too, as it was said, of entire soundness and great prosperity—not merely unable to resist these effects, but the first to yield to them.

Nor is it to be overlooked that there exists a chain of necessary dependance among those institutions which obliges them, to a great extent, to follow the course of others, notwithstanding its injustice to their own immediate creditors, or injury to the particular community in which they are placed. This dependance of a bank, which is in proportion to the extent of its debts for circulation and deposites, is not merely on others in its own vicinity, but on all those which connect it with the centre of trade. Distant banks may fail, without seriously affecting those in our principal commercial cities; but the failure of the latter is felt at the extremities of the Union. The suspension at New York, in 1837, was every where, with very few exceptions, followed, as soon as it was known; that recently at Philadelphia immediately affected the banks of the South and West in a similar manner. This dependance of our whole banking system on the institutions in a few large cities, is not found in the laws of their organization, but in those of trade and exchange. The banks at that centre to which currency flows, and where it is required in payments for merchandise, hold the power of controlling those in regions whence it comes, while the latter possess no means of restraining them; so that the value of individual property, and the prosperity of trade, through the whole interior of the country, are made to depend on the good or bad management of the banking institutions in the great seats of trade on the seaboard.

But this chain of dependance does not stop here. It does not terminate at Philadelphia or New York. It reaches across the ocean, and ends in London, the centre of the credit system. The same laws of trade, which give to the banks in our principal cities power over the whole banking system of the United States, subject the former, in their turn, to the money power in Great Britain. It is not denied that the suspension of the New York banks in 1837, which was followed in quick succession throughout the Union, was produced by an application of that power; and it is now alleged, in extenuation of the present condition of so large a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments have arisen from the same cause.

From this influence they cannot now entirely escape, for it has its origin, in the credit currencies of the two countries; it is strengthened by the current of trade and exchange, which centres in London, and is rendered almost irresistible by the large debts contracted there by our merchants, our banks, and our States. It is thus that an introduction of a new bank into the most distant of our villages, places the business of that village within the influence of the money power in England. It is thus that every new debt which we contract in that country, seriously affects our own currency, and extends over the pursuits of our citizens its powerful influence. We cannot escape from this by making new banks, great or small, State or National. The same chains which bind those now existing to the centre of this system of paper credit, must equally fetter every similar institution we create. It is only by the extent to which this system has been pushed of late, that we have been made fully aware of its irresistible tendency to subject our own banks and currency to a vast controlling power in a foreign land; and it adds a new argument to those which illustrate their precarious situation. Endangered in the first place by their own mismanagement, and again by the conduct of every institution which connects them with the centre of trade in our own country, they are yet subjected, beyond all this, to the effect of whatever measures, policy, necessity, or caprice, may induce those who control the credits of England to resort to. I mean not to comment upon these measures present or past, and much less to discourage the prosecution of fair commercial dealing between the two countries, based on reciprocal benefits; but it having now been made manifest that the power of inflicting these and similar injuries, is, by the resistless law of a credit trade, equally capable of extending their consequences through all the ramifications of our banking system, and by that means indirectly obtaining, particularly when our banks are used as depositories of the public moneys, a dangerous political influence in the United States, I have deemed it my duty to bring the subject to your notice, and ask for it your serious consideration.

Is an argument required beyond the exposition of these facts, to show the impropriety of using our banking institutions as depositories of the public money? Can we venture not only to encounter the risk of their individual and mutual mismanagement, but, at the same time, to place our foreign and domestic policy entirely under the control of a foreign moneyed interest? To do so is to impair the independence of our Government, as the present credit system has already impaired the independence of our banks. It is to submit all its important operations, whether of peace or war, to be controlled or thwarted at first by our own banks, and then by a power abroad greater than themselves. I cannot bring myself to depict the humiliation to which this Government and people might be sooner or later reduced, if the means for defending their rights are to be made dependant upon those who may have the most powerful of motives to impair them.

Nor is it only in reference to the effect of this state of things on the independence of our Government or of our banks, that the subject presents itself for consideration; it is to be viewed also in its relations to the general trade of our country. The time is not long past when a deficiency of foreign crops was thought to afford a profitable market for the surplus of our industry; but now we await with feverish anxiety the news of the English harvest, not so much from motives of commendable sympathy, but fearful lest its anticipated failure should narrow the field of credit there. Does not this speak volumes to the patriot? Can a system be beneficent, wise, or just, which creates greater anxiety for interests dependent on foreign credit, than for the general prosperity of our own country, and the profitable exportation of the surplus produce of our labor?

The circumstances to which I have thus adverted appear to me to afford weighty reasons, developed by late events, to be added to those which I have on former occasions offered, when submitting to your better knowledge and discernment the propriety of separating the custody of the public money from banking institutions. Nor has any thing occurred to lessen, in my opinion, the force of what has been heretofore urged. The only ground on which that custody can be desired by the banks, is the profitable use which they may make of the money. Such use would be regarded in individuals as a breach of trust, or a crime of great magnitude, and yet it may be reasonably doubted whether, first and last, it is not attended with more mischievous consequences, when permitted to the former than to the latter. The practice of permitting the public money to be used by its keepers as here, is believed to be peculiar to this country, and to exist scarcely any where else. To procure it here, improper influences are appealed to; unwise connections are established between the Government and vast numbers of powerful State institutions; other motives than the public good are brought to bear both on the Executive and Legislative departments, and selfish combinations, leading to special legislation, are formed. It is made the interests of banking institutions and their stock-holders throughout the Union to use their exertions for the increase of taxation and the accumulation of a surplus revenue; and, while an excuse is afforded, the means are furnished for those excessive issues which lead to extravagant trading and speculation, and are the forerunners of a vast debt abroad, and a suspension of the banks at home.

Impressed, therefore, as I am, with the propriety of the funds of the Government being withdrawn from the private use of either banks or individuals, and the public money kept by duly appointed public agents; and believing, as I do, that such also is the judgment which discussion, reflection and experience have produced on the public mind, I leave the subject with you. It is, at all events, essential to the interests of the community and the business of the Government, that a decision should be made.

Most of the arguments that dissuade us from employing banks, in the custody and disbursement of the public money, apply with equal force to the receipt of their notes for public dues. The difference is only in form. In one instance, the Government is a creditor for its deposites, and in the other for the notes it holds. They afford the same opportunity for using the public moneys, and equally lead to all the evils attendant upon it, since a bank can as safely extend its discounts on a deposite of its notes in the hands of a public officer, as on one made in its own vaults. On the other hand, it would give to the Government no greater security, for, in case of failure, the claim of the noteholder would be no better than that of a depositor.

I am aware that the danger of inconvenience to the public, and unreasonable pressure upon sound banks, have been urged as objections to requiring the payment of the revenue in gold and silver. These objections have been greatly exaggerated. From the best estimates we may safely fix the amount of specie in the country at eighty-five millions of dollars, and the portion of that which would be employed at any one time in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, even if the proposed change were made at once, would not, it is now, after fuller investigation, believed, exceed four or five millions. If the change were gradual, several years would elapse before that sum would be required, with annual opportunities in the mean time to alter the law, should experience prove it to be oppressive or inconvenient. The portions of the community on whose business the change would immediately operate, are comparatively small, nor is it believed that its effect would be in the least unjust or injurious to them.

In the payment of duties, which constitute by far the greater portion of the revenue, a very large proportion is derived from foreign commission houses and agents of foreign manufacturers, who sell the goods consigned to them, generally, at auction, and after paying the duties out of the avails, remit the rest abroad in specie or its equivalent. That the amount of duties should, in such cases, be also retained in specie, can hardly be made a matter of complaint. Our own importing merchants, by whom the residue of the duties is paid, are not only peculiarly interested in maintaining a sound currency, which the measure in question will especially promote, but are, from the nature of their dealings, best able to know when specie will be needed, and to procure it with the least difficulty or sacrifice. Residing, too, almost universally in places where the revenue is received, and where the drafts used by the Government for its disbursements must concentrate, they have every opportunity to obtain and use them in place of specie, should it be for their interest or convenience. Of the number of these drafts, and the facilities they may afford, as well as of the rapidity with which the public funds are drawn and disbursed, an idea may be formed from that fact that, of nearly twenty millions of dollars paid to collectors and receivers during the present year, the average amount in their hands at any one time has not exceeded a million and a half; and of the fifteen millions received by the collector of New York alone during the present year, the average amount held by him, subject to draft during each week, has been less than half a million.

The ease and safety of the operations of the Treasury in keeping the public money, are promoted by the application of its own drafts to the public dues. The objection arising from having them too long outstanding, might be obviated, and they yet made to afford to merchants and banks holding them an equivalent for specie, and in that way greatly lessen the amount actually required. Still less inconvenience will attend the requirement of specie in purchases of public lands. Such purchases, except when made on speculation, are in general, but single transactions, rarely repeated by the same person; and it is a fact, that for the last year and a half, during which the notes of sound banks have been received, more than a moiety of these payments has been voluntarily made in specie, being a larger proportion than would have been required in three years under the graduation proposed.

It is moreover a principle than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed. In our own States, where small notes are excluded, gold and silver supply their place. When driven to their hiding places by bank suspensions, a little firmness in the community soon restores them in a sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes. Postage and other public dues have been collected in coin, without serious inconvenience, even in States where a depreciated paper currency has existed for years, and this, with the aid of Treasury notes for a part of the time, was done without interruption during the suspension of 1837. At the present moment, the receipts and disbursements of the Government are made in legal currency in the largest portion of the Union—no one suggests a departure from this rule; and if it can now be successfully carried out, it will be surely attended with even less difficulty when bank notes are again redeemed in specie.

Indeed I cannot think that a serious objection would any where be raised to the receipt and payment of gold and silver in all public transactions, were it not from an apprehension that a surplus in the Treasury might withdraw a large portion of it from circulation, and lock it up unprofitably in the public vaults. It would not, in my opinion, be difficult to prevent such an inconvenience from occurring; but the authentic statements which I have already submitted to you in regard to the actual amount in the public Treasury at any one time during the period embraced in them, and the little probability of a different state of the Treasury for at least some years to come, seem to render it unnecessary to dwell upon it. Congress, moreover, as I have before observed, will in every year have an opportunity to guard against it, should the occurrence of any circumstances lead us to apprehend injury from this source. Viewing the subject in all its aspects, I cannot believe that any period will be more auspicious than the present for the adoption of all measures necessary to maintain the sanctity of our own engagements, and to aid in securing to the community that abundant supply of the precious metals which adds so much to their prosperity, and gives such increased stability to all their dealings.

In a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist; but this serves only to render it the more incumbent on us, notwithstanding the discouragements of the past, to strive in our respective stations to mitigate the evils they produce; to take from them as rapidly as the obligations of public faith and a careful consideration of the immediate interests of the community will permit, the unjust character of monopolies; to check so far as may be practicable by prudent legislation, those temptations of interest and those opportunities for their dangerous indulgence, which beset them on every side, and to confine them strictly to the performance of their paramount duty, that of aiding the operations of commerce, rather than consulting their own exclusive advantage. These and other salutary reforms may, it is believed, be accomplished without the violation of any of the great principles of the social compact, the observance of which is indispensable to its existence, or interfering in any way with the useful and profitable employment of real capital.

Institutions so framed have existed and still exist elsewhere, giving to commercial intercourse all necessary facilities, without inflating or depreciating the currency, or stimulating speculation. Thus accomplishing their legitimate ends, they have gained the surest guarantee for their protection and encouragement in the good will of the community. Among a people so just as ours the same results could not fail to attend a similar course. The direct supervision of the banks belongs, from the nature of our Government, to the States who authorize them. It is to their Legislatures that the people must mainly look for action on that subject. But as the conduct of the Federal Government in the management of its revenue has also a powerful, though less immediate influence upon them, it becomes our duty to see that a proper direction is given to it. While the keeping of the public revenue in a separate and Independent Treasury, and of collecting it in gold and silver, will have a salutary influence on the system of paper credit with which all banks are connected, and thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it will at the same time sensibly check such as are otherwise, by at once withholding the means of extravagance afforded by the public funds, and restraining them from excessive issues of notes which they would be constantly called upon to redeem.

I am aware it has been urged that this control may be best attained and exerted by means of a National Bank. The constitutional objections, which I am well known to entertain, would prevent me in any event from proposing or assenting to that remedy; but in addition to this, I cannot after past experience, bring myself to think that it can any longer be extensively regarded as effective for such a purpose. The history of the late National Bank through all its mutations shows that it was not so. On the contrary, it may, after a careful consideration of the subject be, I think, safely stated, that at every period of banking excess it took the lead; that in 1817, and 1818, in 1823, in 1831, and in 1834, its vast expansions, followed by distressing contractions, led to those of the State institutions. It swelled and maddened the tides of the banking system, but seldom allayed or safely directed them.—At a few periods only was a salutary control exercised, but an eager desire on the contrary, exhibited for profit in the first place; and if, afterwards, its measures were severe towards other institutions, it was because its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not differ from them in principle or in form; its measures emanated from the same spirit of gain; it felt the same temptation to overissues; it suffered from, and was totally unable to avert, those inevitable laws of trade, by which it was itself affected equally with them; and at least on one occasion, at an early day, it was saved only by extraordinary exertions from the same fate that attended the weakest institution it professed to supervise. In 1837 it failed, equally with others, in redeeming its notes, though the two years allowed by its charter for that purpose had not expired, a large amount of which remains to the present time outstanding. It is true, that having so vast a capital, and strengthened by the use of all the revenues of the Government, it possessed more power; but while it was itself, by that circumstance, freed from the control which all banks require, its paramount object and inducement were left the same to make the most for its stockholders, not to regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it, as far as we are advised, been found to be greatly otherwise elsewhere. The national character given to the Bank of England, has not prevented excessive fluctuations in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off a suspension of specie payments, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. And why should we expect it to be otherwise? A national institution, though deriving its charter from a different source than the State banks, is yet constituted upon the same principles; is conducted by men equally exposed to temptation; and is liable to the same disasters; with the additional disadvantage that its magnitude occasions an extent of confusion and distress which the mismanagement of smaller institutions could not produce. It can scarcely be doubted that the recent suspension of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania—of which the effects are felt not in that State alone, but, over half the Union—had its origin in a course of business commenced while it was a national institution; and there is no good reason for supposing that the same consequences would not have followed, had it still derived its powers from the General Government. It is in vain, when the influences and impulses are the same, to look for a difference in conduct or results. By such creations, we do therefore but increase the mass of paper credit and paper currency, without checking their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent of power and the efficiency of organization which we give, so far from being beneficial, are in practice positively injurious. They strengthen the chain of dependance throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly to common disaster, and bind every bank more effectually in the first instance, to those of our commercial cities, and, in the end, to a foreign power. In a word, I cannot but believe that, with the full understanding of the operations of our banking system which experience has produced, public sentiment is not less opposed to the creation of a National Bank for purposes connected with currency and commerce, than for those connected with the fiscal operations of the Government.

Yet the commerce and currency of the country are suffering evils from the operations of the State banks which cannot and ought not to be overlooked. By their means, we have been flooded with a depreciated paper, which it was evidently the design of the framers of the Constitution to prevent, when they required Congress to "coin money and regulate the value of foreign coins," and when they forbade the States "to coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts," or "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." If they did not guard more explicitly against the present state of things, it was because they could not have anticipated that the few banks then existing were to swell to an extent which would expel to so great a degree the gold and silver, for which they had provided, from the channels of circulation, and fill them with a currency that defeats the objects they had in view. The remedy for this must chiefly rest with the States from whose legislation it has sprung. No good that might accrue in a particular case from the exercise of powers, not obviously conferred on the General Government, would authorise its interference, or justify a course that might, in the slightest degree, increase at the expense of the States, the power of the Federal authorities—nor do I doubt that the States will apply the remedy. Within the last few years, events have appealed to them too strongly to be disregarded.—They have seen that the Constitution, though theoretically adhered to, is subverted in practice; that while on the statute books there is no legal tender but gold and silver, no law impairing the obligations of contracts, yet that, in point of fact, the privileges conferred on banking corporations have made their notes the currency of the country; that the obligations imposed by these notes are violated under the impulses of interest or convenience; and that the number and power of the persons connected with these corporations, or placed under their influence, give them a fearful weight when their interest is in opposition to the spirit of the constitution and laws. To the people it is immaterial whether these results are produced by open violations of the latter, or by the workings of a system of which the result is the same.—An inflexible execution even of the existing statutes of most of the States, would redress many evils now endured; would effectually show the banks the dangers of mismanagement which impunity encourages them to repeat; and would teach all corporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of the law, and the servants of the people. What is still wanting to effect these objects, must be sought in additional legislation; or, if that be inadequate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered.

In the meantime, it is the duty of the General Government to co-operate with the States, by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congress may yet enlarge them. But, above all, it is incumbent upon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly executing our own contracts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honored standard.

Our people will not long be insensible to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarrassments. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the people and the States, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest, must be the decrease of the import trade. In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but, in many instances, profitless, railroads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before us; not so much in the return of confidence abroad, which will enable the States to borrow more money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and think of the means by which debts are to be paid before they are contracted. If we would escape embarrassment, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return. Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard. It is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that this should, on the part of each, be a fixed principle of conduct. But it behooves us all to be more chary in pledging it hereafter. By ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more, and managing all affairs, public and private, with strict economy and frugality, we shall see our country soon recover from a temporary depression, arising not from natural and permanent causes, but from those I have enumerated, and advance with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labors of the last season will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, accomplish the rest. We have had full experience, in times past, of the extraordinary results which can, in this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the united and well directed efforts of a community like ours. Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its various productions, indispensable to other nations, will, in due time, afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects, for which the States have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or our children such fearful burdens.

But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad.—Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future and an enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, as far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on the most cordial co-operation.

That there should have been, in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition to every change, cannot surprise us.—Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetuate their powers by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendency over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependance which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance—to nourish, in preference to the manly virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek them dependent on those who supply them—to substitute for Republican simplicity and economical habits a sickly appetite for effeminate indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and enslaved the industrious people of foreign lands; and at last, to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was alike the object and supposed reward of our Revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the light of wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all this was necessarily the work of time, even among a people so enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries, perhaps, it could only be accomplished through that series of revolutionary movements, which are too often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowning merit of our institutions, that they create and nourish in the vast majority of our people, a disposition and a power peaceably to remedy abuses which have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race. The result thus far is most honorable to the self denial, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and that they will go still farther than they have yet gone in illustrating the important truth, that a people as free and enlightened as ours, will, whenever it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self-government by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies for every abuse, and submitting to temporary sacrifices, however great, to insure their permanent welfare.

My own exertions for the furtherance of these desirable objects have been bestowed throughout my official career with a zeal that is nourished by ardent wishes for the welfare of my country, and by an unlimited reliance on the wisdom that marks its ultimate decision on all great and controverted questions. Impressed with the solemn obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution, desirous also of laying before my fellow citizens, with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored, such measures as appear to me conducive of their prosperity—and anxious to submit to their fullest consideration the grounds upon which my opinions are formed, I have on this, as on preceding occasions, freely offered my views on those points of domestic policy that seem, at the present time, most prominently to require the action of the Government. I know that they will receive from Congress that full and able consideration which the importance of the subjects merit and can repeat the assurance heretofore made, that I shall cheerfully and readily co-operate with you in every measure that will tend to promote the welfare of the Union.

M. VAN BUREN.

December 2, 1839.

Hard Cider and Log Cabin Candidate.—The Locofocos sneer at General Harrison as a poor man. It remains to be seen whether this will injure him with the People. A letter from Washington to the Philadelphia United States Gazette says: "It has been a favorite topic with our opponents to decry the Whigs as the *rich*, and the Locofocos as the *poor*. The *rich against the poor* has been the signal cry to raise the *poor against the rich*. Now, the Whigs (the rich, if you please) have given a proof of their disregard of these artificial distinctions—of their contempt of the prejudices attributed to them, by nominating a poor man for President. It is well known that General Harrison is, in a pecuniary condition, poor. Yet this poor man has been taken up by those who are called the rich and heartless aristocrats, and will be supported at the polls by the ranks of the wealthy, shoulder to shoulder, elbowing their way to the ballot box through the crowd of office-holders and office-seekers, who, with the cry of "the rich against the poor" on their tongues, shrink from the touch of poverty as wholesome health shrinks from the touch of a leper. The Poor Man's President is the motto on the flag under which we hope to fight down the panders of corruption, the violators of law, and the foes of order."—[*Balt. Patriot.*

Public Opinion for Harrison.—The Poughkeepsie Whigs, to the number of no less than 1200, assembled on Wednesday evening at the Court House, at a few hours notice only, and responded, in enthusiastic resolutions, to the nominations of Gen. Harrison and Gov. Tyler, at Harrisburg. Animated and eloquent addresses were made by Mr. Ely one of the delegates and by the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge; and though Mr. Clay was the favorite of all, they unanimously agreed to surrender their preference on the altar of patriotism, and devote their whole energies to the success of the ticket headed by the Hero of Tippecanoe. Col. Henry Livingston presided.—*N. Y. Star.*

Keep it moving.—The Charleston Mercury, the organ of the Administration in South Carolina, sneers at Gen. Harrison, because he is "at present a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas." Keep on, gentlemen—ridicule Gen. Harrison's poverty—all admit he is a poor man, but we know your aristocratic sneers will do him no harm in the opinion of the working men—the poor men—who are the "bone and sinew" of the nation.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

If "money be power," as it certainly is, whether in public or private concerns, it is right that that power should be placed in the safest hands—and what hands can be more safer than those of agents directly responsible to the representatives of the people? Can that party, then, be the friends of the people, who seek to place the public funds in irresponsible hands, or where it *may* be used for corrupt purposes? We wish every man to lay aside his party prejudices—examine this matter seriously—and then answer conscientiously.—*ib.*

GEN. HARRISON AND MR. VAN BUREN.

In what light did southern patriots regard the Missouri contest at that time? what was Mr. JEFFERSON'S opinion upon the subject? Read the following extracts from the letters, written pending the agitation of this momentous question:

Extract of a letter to William Short, April 13th, 1820.

"Although I had laid down to myself never to write, talk or even think of politics, to know nothing of public affairs, and therefore had ceased to read newspapers, yet the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm. I have been the most sanguine in believing that our union would be of long duration, I now doubt it much, &c. This treason against human hope will signalize their epoch in history, as the model of their predecessors, &c.

Extract to John Holmes, April 22, 1820.

"This momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once the knell of the union. It is hushed indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence."

To John Adams, Jan. 22d, 1820.

"Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated. What does the Holy Alliance, in and out of Congress, mean to do with us on the Missouri question? *And this by the bye, is but the name of the case;* it is only the John Doe and Richard Roe of the ejectment. The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with this unfortunate population is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? For, if Congress has the power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the States, within the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free," &c.

Such was the threatening aspect of this terrible controversy that the author of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, was aroused from the repose of age and entered once more into the arena of politics, to struggle for the preservation of the Union. The hoary veteran in the cause of human liberty caught the sounds of alarm, and from the summit of Monticello he warned the people of the horrors which encircled them. Could he now burst the cerements of the tomb, what would be his indignation, to find the party which usurps his name, supporting VAN BUREN as the friend of the South, and denouncing his coadjutors CLAY and HARRISON, as enemies to its institutions!!!

But this is not all. In the spring of 1837, General HARRISON whilst on a visit to Vincennes, his former residence whilst governor of that territory, addressed the people at a public dinner, and voluntarily introduced the subject of abolition. When surrounded as he was by the inhabitants of a *free State*, he boldly declared that the abolitionists were disturbing the peace of the Union; that they were unbinding the elements of discord and civil strife, and implored his ancient friends not to endanger the stability of popular government by lending their aid to the disorganizing fanatics of the north. And yet the locofocos pretend to think this abused man an abolitionist, whilst his public acts, his private conversation, his voluntary speeches, all proclaim him a friend to the South.

Let them prove as much for their idol. Let them wash their black-a-moor white if they can. And in the first steps to this consummation let them burn the journals of the legislature of New York, which contain the "damning proofs" of Mr. Van Buren's unqualified abolitionism.—*N. Orleans Bee.*

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

The *Globe*, of Friday night, announced that Gen. SCOTT had undoubtedly been nominated at *Harrisburg*, in consequence of the Whigs of the New York delegation, 18 in number, holding a caucus, and writing to the New York members of the Harrisburg Convention a formal letter recommending the nomination of that distinguished citizen. And then with a view of exciting the friends of General HARRISON against the supposed nomination of SCOTT, makes the following admission and appeal:

"*General Harrison, with what mockery have you been treated! When there was a battle to fight, your party took* YOU *for its leader. While victory was perching on its banners, you were to be unceremoniously thrust aside, to make way for Mr. Clay. And now, when they have another battle to fight, behold,* IN CONTEMPT OF YOUR POPULARITY, *your* DEVOTION *and your* FEELINGS, *they must have a new leader in the person of another military chieftain!*

"*But what* HONOR *or* HONESTY *is there in a party which can so readily abandon both its* PRINCIPLES *and its* LEADERS?

"*This is not a movement of the people composing one of our great political parties, but of certain politicians. It does not emanate from our* FARMERS, MECHANICS, *or* MERCHANTS; *from our* VALLEYS, *our* PLAINS, *or our* CITIES; *but from a little band of politicians; from a caucus room at Washington!*

"*Will not all good Whigs obey the mandate,* TURN ABOUT, WHEEL ABOUT AND JUMP JIM CROW?"

What a beautiful admission is here!—Behold the organ of the Administration no sooner imagines SCOTT nominated, than it admits the patriotic "DEVOTION" of General HARRISON, and that his nomination is desired by the "PEOPLE," and if made, would have *emanated from our* FARMERS, MECHANICS and MERCHANTS, *from 'our* VALLEYS, *our* PLAINS, *and our* CITIES'!!!—And then again, the people are to be called upon to "*turn about, wheel about, and jump Jim Crow*"! How beautiful, how refined, how classical, and withal how very true! For once Mr. $200,000 *Globe*, you have "calculated without your host." The People have not been asked to "turn about;" but the *Harrisburg* Convention has said to them; "In 1836, without organization or concert, you, the People, brought forward General HARRISON, and without an effort, came within a few votes of defeating the Spoils candidate for the Presidency; we now place before you the same veteran Hero and Statesman for your suffrages, in the full conviction that his nomination is demanded by "our FARMERS, MECHANICS and MERCHANTS;" and that it is loudly called for by a voice which cannot be mistaken, from our VALLEYS, our PLAINS and our CITIES."—*New York Courier.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, January 9, 1840.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

☞ Owing to a necessary absence from town for several days last week, we were unable to issue any paper from this office.

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☞ *Congress.*—Since our last, this body has become organized, and the President's Message was presented to both houses on the 24th ult. which we lay entire before our readers this week. In our next we shall endeavor to bring up the proceedings regularly.

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☞ *Gen. Harrison.*—Since the nomination of Gen. Harrison by the Harrisburg Convention as the Whig Candidate for the Presidency, the whole kennel of the Van Buren Press, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, have set up the *yelp* and rang it on all its changes, "*Harrison is an Abolitionist!*" "HARRISON IS AN ABOLITIONIST!!" "HARRISON IS AN ABOLITIONIST!!!" Now, we contradict in toto that Gen. Harrison is an Abolitionist and call upon his defamers to produce the *proof.* We shall be able, in our next, from an extract taken from an Address delivered by Gen. Harrison in Vincennes two *years* ago to convince any unprejudiced mind that the charge is *false.* But in the mean time, we invite attention to an article in a preceding column under the head of "*Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren,*" as well as the article below, which shows with more semblance of truth the charge of Abolition written against Mr. Van Buren. Let the people read the articles and ponder well on the subject before they believe upon mere say so evidence that Gen. Harrison is an Abolitionist.

WHO IS THE FRIEND OF THE SOUTH?

Let us examine into the ACTIONS of Gen. HARRISON and VAN BUREN, and see which of the two is justly chargeable with enmity to southern institutions.

When the Missouri question sprung up in Congress, and shook the union to its centre, Gen. HARRISON was a member of the House of Representatives of Congress, and VAN BUREN a senator in the legislature of New-York. General HARRISON was instructed to vote against the admission of Missouri into the confederacy as a slave State.—*This instruction he refused to obey*, declaring his recognition of the right of instruction, but, that he did not conceive that the citizens of Ohio had any authority to meddle with the question; that it was a subject that concerned the people of Missouri alone, and that his constituents had no just power to interfere in the matter. He therefore disregarded the instructions and battled firmly in the *ranks of the south. For this he was ejected from Congress*, and another elected in his stead. Yes! General HARRISON fell the *first sacrifice* in the defence of southern rights.

But what was MARTIN VAN BUREN doing at that period of alarm and peril? Was he then a "northern man with southern feelings?" Did he throw the influence of his popularity in the scale of southern rights? Let the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Senate of New York answer:

Preamble and Resolutions.—Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this state, and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension, and that the constitution of the United States clearly giving Congress the right to require of new states, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibiting of slavery as a condition of their admission into the union: Therefore,

Resolved, (if the honorable senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission as a state into the union, of any territory, not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.

On the 29th of January, 1820, the senate took up the resolution and passed the same unanimously, the following senators being present:

"Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Bartow, Browne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Ditmiss, Evans, Forthington, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Loundbury, McMartin, Moons, Mallory, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosencrantz, Skinner, Swan, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young—30."

Here is the absolute proof of VAN BUREN'S abolitionism. This dark and damning sin should not be lightly imputed to any one; but when the journals of the state afford incontestible evidence of the fact, it should not be withheld from the knowledge of the people.

In this first contest, the first great battle against northern fanaticism was fought and won. Won by CLAY and HARRISON against VAN BUREN, and his northern allies.

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☞ After a very severe spell of cold weather, and Snow for nearly two weeks on the ground, quite a sudden change took place on Sunday last, and we now have pleasant weather.

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☞ We have received two Numbers of the semi-weekly Register. It is considerably improved in appearance, and we hope the Editor may meet with sufficient encouragement to warrant its continuance.

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A voice from Ohio.—Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Chillicothe, Dec. 20, 1839.

"HARRISON and TYLER are received by the people with the most enthusiastic joy. When the nominations were announced in our city, 'the deep-toned cannon' echoed back the glorious news, and made the welkin ring long and loud. In the evening, our City was brilliantly illuminated, and the largest and most spirited meeting of the people took place which was ever held in Chillicothe."

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Our Rail Road.—We take great pleasure in announcing the fact that the iron intended for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road has arrived; and as the delay in obtaining this material was the only impediment which retarded the progress of the work towards a state of completion, we are now presented with the gratifying prospect of its being speedily and certainly brought to a close.—*Ral. Star.*

(FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.)

Clear Creek, Mecklenburg County,
December 28th, 1839.

MR. HOLTON. *Sir:* I have taken the liberty of addressing a letter of inquiry to you, relative to a meeting that is said to have been held by the Van Buren party on the 21st of December in Charlotte—the object of which I understand was to appoint Delegates to a Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 8th of January, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. My informant tells me that not more than eight or ten persons were present, they being I suppose, the leaders of the party, and consequently the most interested in the matter—notwithstanding the few in attendance, the meeting was organized and proceeded with their deliberations, which resulted finally in the appointment of several gentlemen to represent the party in this county in the convention—one of the Delegates appointed is the Superintendent of the Branch Mint, who is also I understand a Director and Stockholder in the State Bank and goes to Raleigh in the double capacity of a Delegate to a Convention of the *anti-Bank party*, and to be present at, or rather to attend a meeting of the Bank directors. It is for information solely on this point, that I have troubled you, sir, with this communication.—The first inquiry then, is, whether the Superintendent of the Mint has actually been appointed one of the Delegates to the Convention. If so, whether he is a Director and Stockholder in the State Bank. If both these interrogations be answered in the affirmative, what are my neighbors, who are mostly of the Van Buren party, and myself, to think of the consistency of that party whom we have been taught to believe—were opposed to all Banks, and monied corporations, as being dangerous to the liberties of the people. When those gentlemen are called upon for an explanation of this matter—it may be said in justification that because one man of the party is inconsistent, or in other words that because one of the party may condemn and abuse the Banks before the people, when at the same time he is a Director and Stockholder in a Bank, is no reason that all the prominent men and leaders of the party should be inconsistent, or be Bank Directors or Stockholders. To this argument I can only answer that when we the people see the leaders of the party, I mean the Van Buren Locofoco party, holding a caucus and appointing an office holder under the General Government with a salary of two thousand dollars a year, who is also a Bank Director and Stockholder—to represent their principles in a convention—I say when we see these things, we are astonished, and cannot tell who of that party are consistent and who are not—who are Bank Directors and Stockholders and who are not. Ought we not therefore to look upon all their professions of consistency with suspicion. Have we not good cause to do so? Here then we find the anti-Bank Van Buren Locofoco party meeting in a caucus and appointing a Bank Director and office holder to represent them and their principles in a convention to be held at Raleigh on the 8th of January.—What a commentary upon the consistency of that party. Only think of it. The Van Buren party, sending a bank man to represent them in a Convention—yet, they have the face to tell the people that all Banks are unconstitutional, anti-republican and dangerous to their liberties—when at the same time their actions give the lie to their words. If the Van Buren party of this county are ready to submit to such base deception as this, let us have no more of their boasted consistency—their pure democracy and their anti-Bank principles—But let them tamely submit to the collar and suffer themselves to be led withersoever the interests of a few designing demagogues may dictate. Can the Van Buren party of this county any longer with consistency claim to be republicans—I mean Jeffersonian republicans—when they suffer an office holder under the Government whose politics are based upon his office, to interfere in elections, and to represent them in a convention. No matter whether the Superintendent attends the Convention or not, the principle is the same, the deed is done—the Locofocos have appointed him and it presents one specimen of Locofocoism out of the many that have been practised upon the unsuspecting people of this county. Yours, &c.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[We received the above communication for publication last week; but as we issued no paper it was deferred until this week. We now inform our Correspondent "*One of the People*" that the Democrats *did* hold a meeting in Charlotte, on the 21st of December. As respects the number we are unable to say how many attended, as we were not present, but we understood not more than 10 or 15. The meeting also *appointed* the Superintendent of the Branch Mint one of the Delegates to the Convention held in Raleigh on the 8th; and for the further information of our Correspondent we state that the Superintendent is a *Stockholder* as well as a *Director* in the Bank of the State of North Carolina.—*Ed. Charlotte Journal.*

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To the Commissioners of Charlotte:

Charlotte, N. C. January 6th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: The grave yard gate has been lying open for the last 5 or 6 weeks—I observe the hogs have rooted up several of the fresh graves, and by rubing against have defaced several of the tomb stones. I am informed by an elder of the Presbyterian Church that they have no control over the burying ground, that the Commissioners have the entire management, if such is the fact, I think it a duty you owe to the citizens of the Village and yourselves, since we have been at the expense of enclosing it, to see that the gates are kept in good order.

A CITIZEN.

P. S. I know of no grave yard in the county or elsewhere, that carriages are suffered to be driven into the enclosure.

The City of Austin, the new capital of Texas, contains already 1000 inhabitants. But a few months have elapsed, since its site was the hunting ground of the Indian, and the haunt of the wild beast.

THE EXTREMES MET.

We learn from Washington, that on the day after Christmas, Mr. CALHOUN, for the first time since he was expelled from the confidence of GEN. JACKSON by Mr. VAN BUREN, made a visit to the White House!! JOHN C. CALHOUN making a visit not of form merely, but of friendship, to *MARTIN VAN BUREN!*—What a tide of recollections is awakened by this little incident? This alone was wanting to damn Mr. CALHOUN to everlasting fame. If he had been only the *political* opponent (no matter how bitter) of the President, we could have forgiven him, but we know that he bore to him the most remorseless *personal rancor*; for he regarded him as the *conspirator* who had alienated Gen JACKSON'S affections from him. And now he "licks the hand" once "raised to spill his blood!"

In contemplating Mr. CALHOUN'S suicidal course, the following passage from one of JUNIUS'S Letters to the DUKE OF GRAFTON, occurs to us with vivid force:

"What then my Lord, is to be the event of all the sacrifices you have made to your own unfortunate ambition? What is it, for which you have abandoned the earliest political connections of your youth, and all those honorable engagements by which you once solicited, and might have still preserved, the esteem of your country? *Have you secured no recompence for such a waste of honor? Unhappy man! what party will receive the common deserter of all parties?*"—*Ral. Register.*

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The Lincoln Republican has passed from the hands of Mr. Thompson, to Mr. Robert Williamson, Jr. Mr. Williamson is said to possess a knowledge of the history of the country, and abilities as a writer.—*Carolina Watchman.*

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Fresh Shad were served up at the City Hotel, Savannah, Geo. on the 20th ultimo.

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The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a Dividend of Profits, for the last six months, of four per cent.

MARRIED

In this place, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, Dr. FRANCIS M. ROSS to Miss DORCAS N. GILMER, daughter of the late John Gilmer, Esq., of this county.

In this county, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Jno. G. Witherspoon, Mr. JAMES SMITH, to Mrs. MARGARET WALLACE.

Also, on the same day, by the Rev. W. S. Pharr, Mr. JOSEPH GRAY, to Miss DORCAS SHIELDS. Go it Bachelors.

In this county, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. W. S. Pharr, Mr. ROBERT QUERY, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Wm. M'Ginnis.

DIED

On the 21st ult., of plurisy, Mr. WITHERSPOON, aged 33 years.

On the 8th ult., near Jackson, Tenn. Mr. BENJAMIN PERSON, formerly of York District and late of this county. Mr. Person was a gentleman respected by all who knew him. He had filled many important stations in life, and so high was he esteemed by his fellow citizens of York District that he was elected to represent them in the Legislature without soliciting the honor.

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the *finest*. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED, he feels warranted in saying that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of *cheapness, beauty or durability.*

All REPAIRING done in the best *style* and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

Lost,

ON the 1st instant, either between Charlotte and my residence on the Tuckasege road, 7½ miles from town, or Charlotte and Capt. Wm. Cook's Store, on the Camden road, a large *Calfskin Pocket Book*, containing nothing but Notes and Receipts, with the Tax List of Capt. Reeve's Company for 1835. Any person finding said Pocket Book and leaving it at the Printing Office in Charlotte shall be rewarded for their trouble. Any information thankfully received.

WM. BOYLES.

Jan. 6, 1840. t16

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the last County Court, I will sell, on a credit of nine months, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 28th instant,

Three Negroes,

viz: Cate, Dick and Hannah, the property of the heirs of William M. Herron, dec'd. Bonds and approved security will be required.

ALEX. COOPER.

Jan. 6, 1840. 1w

Attention Cavalry!

MEMBERS belonging to the Troop of Cavalry now raising in this County to be styled the Mecklenburg Independent Troop of Cavalry are requested to meet in Charlotte, on Tuesday of our next County Court, for the purpose of electing officers to take command of said Company, and to transact other business of importance.

A MEMBER.

Jan. 4, 1840. t16

Farmers & Planters Almanac
FOR
1840,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold my Apothecary Shop to Dr. C. J. Fox, I wish to close the business immediately. Persons indebted to me will therefore please call and settle.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

C. J. FOX

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of **Medicines, Drugs, &c. &c.** of Dr. R. A. Wallace, informs the citizens of Mecklenburg and the surrounding country, that he will continue the business at the old stand, one door North-west of Mr. Irwin's Store.—He intends in a short time to lay in a new and enlarged assortment and to extend the business as far as the demands of the country will justify. He assures the public that his Stock shall be fresh and of the best quality; and if any article shall prove otherwise, it may be returned to the Shop and the amount shall be refunded.

Any ORDERS from a distance shall be punctually attended to and carefully packed up.

He hopes to give general satisfaction and merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Book Account are requested to come forward and settle, either by Cash or Note, by the January Court—Cash preferred. Those indebted by Note must settle by Cash, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

THO. HARRIS.

Jan. 6, 1840. t17

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, are respectfully but most positively informed that money he must have, and such as wish to save cost, may do so, by paying their respective dues, between now and the January Court, as I expect to be in Town the most of my time, until then, for the purpose of making settlements, and may be found at Mr. W. W. Elms's, Store. All that may remain unpaid at the last of the January Court, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, without any distinction.

A. GRAHAM.

Dec. 26, 1839. 15tf

Land for Sale.

BY an order from the Superior Court I will sell to the highest bidder, on the Thursday of Mecklenburg County Court, being the 30th day of January, a **Tract of Land** belonging to Elizabeth Wilson, (insane,) adjoining the lands of Zenas A. Grier, Jas. Porter and others, known as the M'Ree tract, containing about 160 acres. Terms twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

I. S. ALEXANDER, *Commissioner.*

Jan. 1, 1840. t17

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber has just received an additional supply of PIANOS, of very superior qualities, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. His assortment is as full and complete as any in North Carolina; and he hesitates not to say, that the Pianos are equal, if not superior to any offered for sale in this section of country.

Amongst the collection are

2 splendid Rosewood Pianos,
1 zebra wood, (striped,)
AND
5 Mahogany.

These instruments have each two pedals, a loud and a soft, or *Harp* pedal.

Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Rev. John C. Jacobson, Principal of the Salem Female Boarding School, or Gen. Davidson and John R. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county.

JOSHUA BONER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 31, 1839. t21

☞ The Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot will insert five times and send account. J. B.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Mecklenburg County. }

Messrs. G. E. Hyatt & Co., Hyatt, McBurney & Co., Jackson & Capers, Milegen & Walton, E. B. Stoddard, Haviland, Harrel, Allen & Co., Harrel, Lyson & Co., Baker, Fry & Co., Counsels and Attorneys:

YOU, and each of you, are hereby notified, that at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden in the Town of Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January, 1840, I shall move said Court to qualify to a schedule of my property and estate filed by me in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and to be admitted to take the oath prescribed by law for the relief of Honest Debtors and to be discharged from all further arrest at the instance of E. B. Stoddard and all other persons. This 3d day of January, 1840.

P. J. WILSON.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber at Mr. James Spratt's in York District, near the Nation Ford, S. C. on the night of the 30th of December, 1839, **2 Horses**, one was a dark chesnut sorrel, about 16 hands high, with long mane and tail, about 9 or 10 years old, and when mounted is a remarkable fine looking horse. The other horse is a light sorrel, with flax-col'd mane and tail, and about 16½ hands high and rides remarkable well, and has the marks of a saddle, long mane and tail, 9 years old. Any person who will deliver the above horses or either of them to Mr. James Spratt, jr., shall be liberally rewarded; and any information thankfully received by Mr. Spratt, who will attend to it for me.

WM. B. ARMSTRONG.

Jan. 1, 1840. 1w

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the years 1836, '37 and '38, viz:

One tract, containing 198 acres, on the waters of Clear Creek, adjoining the land of Isaac N. Alexander and others, belonging to Hugh W. Rodgers.

Another tract, containing 100 acres, on Clear Creek, adjoining Wm. Benson, David Miller and others, belonging to Thomas Motley.

Another tract, containing 100 acres, on Crooked Creek, adjoining John Tye, Adam Crowell and others, belonging to John Todd.

—ALSO—

Two tracts belonging to the North Carolina Gold Mining Company, one adjoining Casper Hargett, and the John Crowell old place, on Crooked Creek, containing 139 acres. The other tract adjoining Daniel Wentz, James Robinson, Lewis Conder and others, on said creek, containing 110 acres.

—ALSO—

Three tracts, known as the Thomas B. Smart land. One tract, containing 20,218 acres, adjoining David Simpson and the County Line. Another, containing 230 acres, adjoining Charles Kiker, Tho. Pyron and others, on Crooked Creek.—Another, containing 82 acres, adjoining Alexander Scott, John Simpson and others, on Crooked Creek.

THO. N. ALEXANDER, *Shf.*
By G. W. SIMPSON, *D. S.*

Dec. 30, 1839. t18 Price adv. $7

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 24.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	45
do Apple,	37 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 6
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Molasses,	35 a 37
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails, cut,	7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	8½ a 9¼	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	$2½ a 3
Corn,	55 a 60	Wheat,	75 a 80
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1½	Whiskey,	40
Flour,	$5 a 5½	Wool,	17 a 20

CHERAW—DECEMBER 20.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Iron,	$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	12½ a 15
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	50 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	62½ a	Salt, in sacks,	$3¼ a $3½
Flour,	$4½ a	do bushel,	$1¼ a $1½
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—JANUARY 4.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 5
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	7 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$3½ a $4
Corn,	75 a $1	do. bulk,	$1 a 1¼
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Tallow,	12½ a 14

COLUMBIA—DECEMBER 26.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62½ a 75
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	40 a 50
Bacon, round,	12 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	18 a 25	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	8½ a 7½	Lard,	13 a 15
Mackerel,	$10 a 15	Molasses, Cuba	45 a 50
Flour, country,	$5 a 6	do N. O.	50 a 62½

CHARLESTON—DECEMBER 28.

Bacon,	14 a 8	Lard,	12½ a 11½
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 22	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	7 a 7½
Cotton, upland	7½ a 10½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7¾
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Rice,	$3¼ a $3½
Corn,	a 65	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a $1¾
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	40 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	00 a 00	Loaf and Lump	14 a 16
do N. O.	00 a 00	Peas,	55 a $1¼

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1840.

A—Az. Alexander, 2, U. Alexander, Mrs. H. C. Alexander, R. A. Alexander, E. L. Alexander, F. Alexander, James Axom, T. P. Andrews, A. A. Alexander.

B—R. Buckhanon, Nancy Brown, F. C. Black, Mrs. Ann Boyes, Miss C. Beaty, J. Bass, J. Bigham, Miss A. Barny, A. P. Biglow, J. E. Bouchelle, Rev. J. M. Bradley.

C—J. Coats, Mrs. S. Calvert, J. Campbell, J. W. Crawford, G. B. Chamberlin, D. Chambers, 2, Mrs. M. Campbell, J. L. Cathcart, Mrs. Maria Clark, Dr. R. T. Cheek.

D—Jordan Davis, J. Dinwiddie.

E—F. C. Elliott, Davis Evans.

F—A. Freer, Rev. N. Foot.

G—A. Gillet, W. M. Gray, Sally Garett.

H—J. O. Hale, Jno. Harris 4, Archy Hill, Jno. G. Hoskins, T. J. Holton, E. Huett, T. Hunter, Wm. Holton, J. D. Hudson, H. M. Henderson, E. Hagler, J. M. C. Hunter.

J—J. Johnson, G. R. Johnson, Mrs. M. Jones, W. Johnson, Rese Justice, A. Jones.

K—R. King, Sam. Knox, M. H. Kennedy, Mrs. Ann Kerr.

L—J. Lemmons, Mars Lemmons 2, J. Long 2.

M—M. Miller, M. McKelvy 2, V. Moore, Jas. Morris, J. Morrison, P. Morris, J. H. McCurd, Miss M. Moore.

N—Henry Nash.

O—J. W. Osborne 12, Oliver Orr.

P—B. Pomeroy, Jr., J. W. Potts, R. N. Peoples, R. W. Porter, H. C. Patterson, Mrs. E. Parks 2.

Q—Robt. Query, Sen.

R—J. S. Reed, Jos. Reed, J. Rea, Jas. or Martha Robinson, J. D. Robinson, J. B. Roache, J. L. Ray, B. Redden.

S—J. Stewart, Joel Stevenson, H. Steal, J. N. Spratt 2, M. A. Stevens, Dan Shelby, Sullivan & Setleven.

T—R. or N. Tradouich, Hannah Todd, Widow Tanner, D. P. Thompson.

W—M. Wallace, Sen., E. Wade, T. Wood, W. Wallace, Edwin Waid 2, J. Witherspoon.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Jno. M. Happoldt by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash or Note, between this and our next County Court. Cash will be most acceptable in every instance. Those however, who are indebted by Note, must *pay* the Cash, as longer indulgence cannot consistently (with the interest of his creditors or himself) be granted.

Also, all those who are indebted to the *firm* of Happoldt & Asbury are respectfully solicited to settle by *Cash* or *Note*, for the very obvious reason, that the copartnership expires by *limitation* on the 1st January next; rendering it *absolutely* necessary that the debts due the *firm* should be closed at least by *Note* on the 1st January, 1840.

JNO. M. HAPPOLDT.
DANIEL ASBURY.

Dec. 24, 1839. 14tf

This Day

THE copartnership of Happoldt & Asbury expires. The Book of Accounts are in the hands of Jno. M. Happoldt, who is fully authorized to settle the business. Those who are indebted will do us the favor to call and settle by Cash or Note and thereby save us and themselves any further costs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
D. ASBURY.

Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

Swaim's North-Carolina Justice,

Containing a summary statement of the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved Forms and Precedents, relating to the office and duty of a *Justice of the Peace*, and other Public Officers, according to modern practice.

THE Subscribers having purchased of the Author, the whole edition of this valuable Work, and now offer it for Sale, to the Public. It is pronounced by those competent to judge, one of the most valuable compilations of the kind ever published in the State, and absolutely indispensable to the faithful discharge of official duty.

For convenience of reference, this work is divided into Chapters alphabetically arranged, corresponding precisely with those of the new Revised Statutes. Each Chapter consists of three Departments: 1st, a summary of the Statute Law, briefly stated. 2d, a concise statement of the points relating to the subject of the Chapter, so far as settled, either by the decisions of the Courts, or by the books of the highest authority on Common Law. 3d, the Forms and Precedents, necessary for applying the subject matter of each Chapter, accompanied with such Notes and observations as appear necessary to render the whole intelligible.

This work will be found not only useful to every class of Public Officers, but will prove a valuable source of information to the general reader, furnishing as it does a plain and intelligible digest of the Law, as understood and practised in this State.

The retail price of the Justice is Three Dollars, but a liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, December, 1839.

☞ Those Editors who have advertised this Work, will be furnished with a Copy, as promised, on application at our Store; but it is hoped, that they will give this notice a few insertions, also.

T. & H.

Selected Articles.

State of Kentucky.—The Legislature of this State met on Monday, the 2d ultimo. Samuel Hanson was, after several ballotings, elected President of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, John L. Helm, of Hardin, Whig, Charles Morehead of Franklin, Whig, and D. Meriwether, of Jefferson, Locofoco, were nominated for Speaker. After several hours of unsuccessful ballotings, the House took a recess for dinner. In the evening Mr. Meriwether declined, and the vote was taken between Messrs. Morehead and Helm, which resulted in the election of the last named gentleman—55 to 36.

The Message of the Governor (C. A. Wickliffe) has come to hand in the Louisville papers, and is of that sound and able character which might be expected from the experience and talents of its author.

The Postmaster General being absent from the Department in consequence of indisposition, his powers and duties will, for the present, devolve upon S. R. Hobbie, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General.—*Globe.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Great excitement prevailed in the city yesterday, caused by the astounding discovery that false certificates of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky to the amount of more than ten thousand shares, or upwards of one million of dollars, have been issued by the Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, which was the agency of the Bank of Kentucky in this city. The affair is of long standing, but has only now come to light. Various rumors are afloat in relation to it. The Cashier states that the fraud was perpetrated to sustain the Schuylkill Bank, and that all the proceeds arising from it has been applied to the use of that bank; the directors affirm entire ignorance of the matter.—The whole is involved in mystery, and we refrain from any comments. This transaction inflicts a severe blow upon the character of our city, which has been already too much tarnished by bold and daring frauds.—*North American.*

NORFOLK, Dec. 4.

Somnambulism and Narrow Escape!—A gentleman lodging at the Exchange Hotel, in the 3rd story, rose from his bed on Thursday night, while in a profound sleep, raised the sash of the window, and threw himself out. He encountered a fall of twenty three feet, and was pitched head foremost upon a flight of steps below. The noise of the fall awakened some of the servants who went to his assistance and found him insensible; but on conveying him to his room, he soon recovered, and appeared to have received no other injury but the loss of a small lock of his hair with the skin attached. To give an idea of the force with which he fell, the step which he first struck (of plank 1 1-4 inch thick) was split entirely across and separated. Yet we saw him the next morning walking about as fresh as if nothing had happened.

More Lynching.—The Southern (Mississippi) Sun of the 19th ultimo says:

"Cook and Carter, who were confined in the jail of Scott county for murder, have been taken by force from prison by some of the citizens of that county and hung! It will be recollected that they once made their escape from that jail, and were retaken. They were brought to Rankin county two or three weeks since for trial, but remanded for want of some testimony. The people have taken the law into their own hands, and executed them without a trial."

Domestic Silk.—We have been shown some specimens of Domestic Silk, manufactured in the family of Mr. Coleman, of this City, which for evenness of thread, and lustre of appearance, are superior to any that we have seen. Mr. C. is one of our most extensive Mulberry culturists, and intends, we learn, to go permanently into the Silk business. If he does, he must succeed, for every thing seems to prosper under his judicious management.—*Ral. Register.*

State of Indiana.—The Legislature of this State met on the 2d ultimo. The Hon. David Hillis took the chair of the Senate, and Charles H. Yest was chosen Secretary. In the House, after the calling of the roll, James G. Read (V. B.) was elected Speaker by a majority of five votes, and Horatio J. Harris was elected principal clerk. The message of Gov. Wallace is a plain, straight-forward, sensible document.

We are informed by a gentleman in whom perfect confidence can be placed, that the Cotton crop of General McDuffie this year, will average 8 bales to the hand. His corn crop is also abundant. Much has been said and very justly, of the fertility of the lands in the South West. But we ask, can many planters in that region equal Gen. McDuffie? His plantation is in Abbeville District.—*Edgefield Adv.*

Agricultural Paper.—In conformity with the recommendation of the late Agricultural Convention, at Columbia, an Agricultural paper, to be called the *Carolina Planter*, will be issued at Columbia, early in January next. It is to be edited by R. W. Gibbes, M. D., and published by A. S. Johnston, weekly, on an imperial sheet, in quarto shape, at $2 50 per annum.

Fruit Trees in Bloom.—We were handed yesterday, (Wednesday,) a branch from a Pear Tree, on the premises of a gentleman of this city, containing young fruit of respectable size, and also a cluster of blossoms. Our own garden contains an Apple tree in bloom; and, but a short time since, we had a Cherry Tree in like condition.—*Chas. Courier.*

Alabama Legislature.—On Monday, December 2d, this body assembled. John D. Phelan, of Tuscaloosa, was unanimously chosen Speaker. In the Senate, Green P. Rice was elected President without opposition.

Old Faneuil Hall has re-echoed with enthusiasm the Nominations at Harrisburg. A great meeting was held at Boston on Friday evening, at which Robt. C. Winthrop presided, and which was addressed by Mr. Sprague, Gen. Wilson, of New Hampshire, and several other gentlemen. Resolutions were passed, adopting most cordially Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler as the candidates of the Whigs of Massachusetts for the offices of President and Vice President.

The game begun.—A Van Buren man affirmed to us the other day that Harrison voted for the Alien and Sedition law. Now it was a marvel to us how that could be, as Ohio was not admitted into the Union until the year 1802, during Jefferson's administration, and of course could not have had a vote when the obnoxious law was passed. General Harrison in fact was not in Congress at that time; he was a delegate from the *Territory* of Ohio, in the years 1799—1800.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Fruit of Drunkenness.—Whilst a lad was lately returning home from Hamburg in company with a negro boy, both on horseback, son of a respectable widow in Abbeville, their horses were frightened by some drunken men along the road, and ranaway. The white boy was thrown and the negro boy's horse running over him, broke his skull, which caused death the next morning. Who will say that drunkenness ought not to be made an indictable offence punishable by imprisonment?—*Cheraw Gaz.*

Richmond, Dec. 4.—The House of Delegates passed to-day by a vote of eighty odd to forty odd, on ayes and noes, the bill for the temporary relief of the Banks. The Banks are authorized to discount till the 1st of March, 1840, and the suspension is legalized till that period.

Remarkable Fecundity.—A few days ago, happening to be in the neighborhood of the Wood Yard, Prince George's county, Maryland, a single acre of land on the farm of Mr. Chesley was pointed out to us, which had been planted in potatoes and cabbages, and yielded seventy bushels of superior Mercer potatoes and seventeen cart loads of fine cabbages.

Cure for the Whooping Cough.—A teaspoon full of caster oil, to a teaspoon full of molasses; a teaspoon full of the mixture to be given whenever the cough is troublesome. It will afford relief at once, and in a few days, it will affect a cure. The same medicine relieves the croup, however violent the attack.—*National Intel.*

SILK GROWING IN 1839.

Experiment of Mr. Aaron Clapp of Hartford, Conn.

The great importance of the silk culture to our country, and the eagerness of the public to obtain information respecting it, renders it the duty of every one engaged in producing a silk crop, to impart all the information he is capable of giving, that the public may have correct data on which to base their confidence to engage in, and to go forward in this great national enterprise. And when we take into consideration that twenty-three millions of dollars is annually paid out from this to foreign countries for the article of silk goods of every description; and while we know that we might find a foreign market for double the amount of silk in the raw state, if we could produce it, we should naturally suppose that every citizen, true to his country, and also who has a desire to lay up some property for himself, (which is the character of Americans,) would not only impart, but seek all the information necessary to forward and influence others to engage in this enterprise.

With these views, and in compliance with the earnest solicitation of my fellow citizens, I give publicly the result of my experience during the past summer.

I planted, the second week in May, a lot of morus multicaulis mulberry trees on one acre and a quarter of good land, being rich loamy soil, by laying down the roots and trees without being cut, burying them about two inches deep. This I consider the best mode for planting multicaulis trees. The rows were three feet apart. I did not put any manure on the land being rather wet and also it being a wet season, only about half as many trees as I had expected were produced; those trees that did come up grew and did very well.

I then fitted up an old building which had been used for a store-house, by putting up ladders or shelves, the boards being about 18 inches apart one above another. The house was 18 feet wide by 25 feet in length, and two stories high.

The second week in June I had a small crop of silk-worms hatched, of the six weeks' kind, which consumed from my trees 1500 lbs. of leaves; and the first and third weeks in August I had a large number of the mammoth white hatched and had flattering success with them.

The silk worms required attendance about seven weeks; the first three weeks I employed two persons, one to pick leaves and the other to feed the worms; the fourth and fifth weeks I employed four persons, two to pick the leaves and two to feed the worms; the sixth week two persons were sufficient, and the seventh week it required only one person.

I raised fifty bushels of excellent cocoons, and what I reeled produced one pound of silk to the bushel, which is pronounced by good judges to be better than the imported, and equally as good silk as any made from any other species of mulberry tree in our country. There was a larger quantity of foliage remaining on the lot than we had picked, and allowing that 100 lbs. of silk can be made from 1¼ acre of ground, and at $6 a pound, which is now the price of it, would amount to $600. Now there is no other species of mulberry tree that will produce the quantity of foliage from the same piece of ground, and there is no crop of any thing that will produce such a profit, and in so short a space of time. Even a whole farm of 200 acres of land will not produce more than $600 annually, of ordinary crops.

Allowing that fifty pounds can be obtained from one acre and a quarter of land, and in so short a space of time, it will be seen that the silk business can and will be made very profitable. I also weighed the leaves, and found that eighty pounds of multicaulis leaves will produce a pound of reeled silk.

The following will fully prove that the statement which I have given is not extravagant.

Capt. James Marsh, of Hartford, raised this season one and a half bushel of cocoons from two square rods of ground, equal to 107½ bushels to the acre, and at $5 the bushel would amount to $537 50.

S. B. Goodwin, of Wethersfield, gathered this season 4575 pounds of multicaulis leaves from one-fourth of an acre of ground, equal to 14,300 pounds of leaves to an acre; and allowing that eighty pounds of leaves will make one pound of silk, it would produce 178 pounds and 12 ounces, and at $6 a pound would amount to $1068.

Dr. Holt, of Glastonbury, obtained 70 pounds of multicaulis leaves at one time, picking from the rod of ground, equal to 11,200 pounds to the acre.

Mr. Church of Bethlem, from five years' experience in making silk from different species of mulberry, is fully satisfied that the multicaulis will make equally as good, if not superior, to any other kind. Mr. C. further states he has repeatedly obtained one pound of reeled silk from 3½ lbs. of cocoons, although it cannot generally be expected.

Now, with a convenient cocoonery and additional help of two individuals for two weeks, I could raise a crop of one million of silk worms with the same ease and in the same length of time specified above.* The building which I occupied was very inconvenient, and also we were very careful not to injure the trees when picking the leaves. The leaves were all picked out at a time, and some of the leaves were 12½ inches in length. Now when there is a sufficient supply of multicaulis trees in the country, so that there would be no sale for them, we should gather the foliage by stripping off the branches and the leaves together, and in this way might gather the foliage four or five times as fast.

Several individuals in this vicinity have made silk this season from the morus multicaulis, with good success, and the specimens of silk that have recently been exhibited at the American Institute gives undoubted evidence that this species of mulberry trees makes equally as good silk as any other kind. The morus multicaulis posses very decided advantages over all other kinds of mulberry.

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*1,000,000 of worms will make 333 lb. of silk, which at $6 is worth $1998.

NEWLY DISCOVERED POWER IN PROJECTILES.

A late London paper furnishes particulars of a successful experiment, which is looked upon as of great value to the Navy.—A large and strong built boat was the object of the experiment; the distance was left to choice, with the single proviso, that the object fired at should be in sight. The inventor, Captain W———, launched with his own hand the destructive missile, which, reaching the water-line, exploded, fairly heaving her up, and scattering the planks into shivers. One plank alone of the whole retained a breadth of about three inches, and, perhaps, two feet in length: the rest, and the keel itself, as they fell, after the lapse of some seconds, into the water, presented a mere mass of floating splinters to the eye, and portions of the wood were carried into the neighboring fields some distance. The whole destruction was effected by the agency of two and a half pounds of combustible matter, projected by an instrument of perhaps, ten or a dozen pounds weight. There was no recoil whatever, nor any smoke or noise until the shell itself exploded against the vessel, and then the percussion of air was tremendous, as it threw down the nearest spectator, and was felt at a still greater distance, like the discharge of an eighty pounder, at least. At Kingston it created great commotion, as the explosion was attributed to the powder mills at Hounslow—and since the fact has become known, the excitement has greatly increased. No vessel of the line, probably, could have resisted the shock, or escaped total destruction from even the small quantity of combustibles experimented with. The most singular circumstance perhaps is, that not the slightest discoloration was visible on any of the fragments.

Fatality of Fashions.—It is a startling fact that human life is shorter in New England now than it was fifty years ago.—There are diseases now which were hardly known then, and which bring thousands to a premature grave. What is the cause of all this? Has our climate essentially changed? No—unless it be for the better. The cause is to be found doubtless in the corrupting fashions of the times, which regulate the food and the dress of people, and which make idleness more respectable than honest sturdy industry. We deprecate those fashions; they are rapidly leading us as a people into those excesses which have proved the ruin of other and earlier nations. It is time this subject were looked into with as much solicitude and care as politicians look for the caucus of civil liberty and public good.

In olden times—in the days of the revolution, when sons worked willingly in the forests and the fields, and partook of the simple but substantial fare of their own farms, when daughters wore thick shoes, loose gowns and labored at the spining wheel and loom, such diseases as consumption or dyspepsia were seldom or never known. Doctors were rare acquaintances then. But now, if a young man would appear respectable, he must carry a green bag to court, rather than a meal bag to mill; he must wield a yard stick, rather than a hoe or shovel; and as for young ladies—alas! it would soil their lily hand and be an irreparable disgrace to be seen cleaning houses or be caught at a wash tub. Their shoes must be of kid thin as wafers; their chests must be pent up in corsetts as closely as a Chinese foot, and their time must be spent in spinning street yarn, thruming the piano forte or discoursing sentimental songs. All these fashions are prejudicial to human life and health. Oh, that fashion would ever take the right direction, and go upon the maxim of sanctioning nothing which interferes with the laws of health. Then would the hopes of our country brighten, and individuals would enjoy an amount of comfort which is now too willingly but blindly sacrificed to false taste.—*Maine Cultivator.*

S. H. ANDREWS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

INFORMS the public that he has returned to Charlotte. He will be happy to wait on his old friends, or any others that may favor him with a call. He may be found at the Mansion House.

Dec. 23, 1839. 12tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Jno. M. Happoldt by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash or Note, between this and our next County Court. Cash will be most acceptable in every instance. Those however, who are indebted by Note, must pay the *Cash*, as longer indulgence cannot consistently (with the interest of his creditors or himself) be granted.

JNO. M. HAPPOLDT.

Dec. 24, 1839. 14tf

The Second Quarter of the Charlotte Female Academy will commence on the 1st day of January 1840. Pupils will be charged only from the time of entrance.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, *Principal.*

Dec. 17, 1839.

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of **IRON**, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for **Carriage, Wagon Work**, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Geering, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for **Castings** suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS

For Sale.

THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd, containing **320** acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of **166** acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Duan and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 29, 1839. 11tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

JUST received and for sale, a handsome assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Books and Stationary, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware and GROCERIES,

direct from New York and Philadelphia, cheap for CASH, Country Produce, or on short time to prompt payers. Please call and see.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Charlotte, Nov. 10, 1837. 9tf

P. S. All the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of Taylor & Cluffie, are yet in my hands and will be until the 1st of January next, at which time all which remain unpaid will, without respect of persons, be put out for collection.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Nov. 10, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall & Winter supply of

GOODS,

which they offer to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this *market*.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 22, 1839. 5tf

P. S. All persons having Notes and Accounts due us for the year 1838, will call and settle them immediately, *for money we must have.*

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

A BOX

WAS taken from one of the Offices of the Mansion House, containing a pair of fine *DUELING PISTOLS*, with the necessary apparatus belonging thereto. It has either been taken through mistake or stolen. Any person returning the same shall be rewarded for their trouble. The Pistols are English make, and the box containing them is Mahogany.

Nov. 21, 1839. 8tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1839.

C. W. & E. R. Harris
vs.
Terissa N. Lemmond.

Execution by a Justice of the Peace, levied on defendant's interest in a tract of land adjoining John McNeely and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer or demur to said levy, an Order of Sale will be made.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1839.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

Prive adv. $5½. 4t6

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING *BUSINESS*

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 2, 1839.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Read This!

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Williams & Boyd, are notified (for the last time) that unless they pay up to H. B. Williams, (with whom an arrangement has been made to settle the debts) by the 15th of January next, their Accounts and Notes will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for suit. The business of the firm requires this course.

J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 15, 1839. 9tf

DAVID COWAN,

House Carpenter, Joiner and Builder,

SOLICITS a share of patronage from the citizens of Mecklenburg county. He can be found at his residence, 1½ miles from Charlotte, on the Camden road.

Nov. 1839. 117

Cash.

ALL those indebted, either by Note or Account, to the old firms of J. M. Morrison & Co. and Morrison & Harris, will please call and settle by CASH, as longer indulgence will not be given.—The Notes and Accounts will be found at the Store of Taylor, Harris & Co.

S. A. HARRIS.

Dec. 3, 1839. 11tf

NOTICE.

THOS. TROTTER would inform the public that he has sold out his entire Establishment to S. P. Alexander, and respectfully requests all persons indebted by Note or Account to come forward and pay up; also, those indebted to Trotter & Alexander, will please call and settle, as further indulgence cannot be given.

Oct. 31, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of goods from T. Trotter and in addition thereto, has, just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Goods, consisting in part of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches Fine Chains and Keys

and a beautiful assortment of

Breast Pins & Finger Rings, Fine Pen Knives, &c., &c.,

which he is disposed to sell low for Cash or a short Credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of WATCH WORK done as usual, but for *CASH ONLY.*

SPOONS made to order and constantly for sale.

S. P. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 22, 1839. 5tf

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

THE Subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Stock of Charles Overman of the firm of Overman & Crittenden, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

Coachmaking Business

in all its various branches, at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Business, both having worked, and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 or 20 years at the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can Manufacture work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and be enabled to sell it lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, Aug. 20, 1839. 464tf

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 455tf

Refer to

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants these now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above-named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 436tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

HENRY B. WILLIAMS has just received a supply of the **MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**—All those afflicted with **Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c.,** will call and supply themselves—price **$2.50** a phial:—Cash only.

Sept. 1, 1839. 445tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my Plantation on the 16th of January next, on the Catawba river, [illegible] half miles [illegible] Ford, containing 450 acres [illegible]. Also on the same day, five or six likely Negroes to hire. Terms made to suit the times.

SAMUEL WH[illegible]

Dec. 6, 1839. 4t6

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual correctant in all diseases of this class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old Coughs, Asthmas and Consumption habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the [illegible] of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremors which so dreadfully affect the mind, the endurance and the [illegible], will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, [illegible] of the muscle, by too [illegible] of the [illegible], the [illegible] is a safe, [illegible] and [illegible] remedy.

[illegible] who have [illegible] resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons resorting to the Southern States or West India [illegible] them a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw.—Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 64 years of age—was afflicted 19 years with swellings in the legs—was entirely cured by taking 49 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Dutton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubal Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires.—As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above Medicines, see Moffat's "GOOD SAMARITAN," a copy of which accompanies the Medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicines for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,

Charlotte, N. C.